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Letter dated 16 April 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a report submitted by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in implementation of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002).

(*Signed*) Fawzi Bin Abdul Majeed **Shobokshi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-34656 (E) 260402 260402

Report of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia submitted in implementation of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002)

The resolute stance on rejecting terrorism in all its forms and manifestations that has always been maintained by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is based on the Islamic Shariah from which the country derives all of its statutes and regulations. Accordingly, Saudi Arabia is an active participant in all the efforts being made at the regional and international levels to combat and uproot terrorism. At the domestic level, the country has taken all necessary measures to prevent and counter terrorist crimes. It has also reinforced and improved its domestic legislation to combat terrorism and terrorist crimes and has modernized its security agencies and enhanced their methods of operation in order to strengthen their capacity to deal resolutely with perpetrators of terrorist crimes and to pursue them and institute legal and judicial proceedings against them. The country is also endeavouring to improve cooperation with other countries and with regional and international organizations in preventing and combating terrorism, especially in the exchange of information, in keeping with the Kingdom's domestic laws and regulations and its bilateral, regional and international obligations and subject to the requirements of the special and exceptional situations that arise from time to time. There follows hereunder an overview of the steps taken by the Kingdom to implement the measures referred to in paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002).

Paragraph 2 (a)

In implementation of Security Council resolution 1267 (1999), the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) issued a circular on 22 November 1999 freezing the funds and financial assets of the Taliban. In 1994, the Kingdom had frozen the bank accounts of Usama bin Laden and his associates. In implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), SAMA addressed circulars to Saudi banks instructing them to investigate the extent to which they might be holding assets belonging to the individuals and entities included in the lists of those suspected of having links to terrorism, and banks were asked to scrutinize accounts and audit all financial operations affecting them.

An order of the Prime Minister (No. S/20168) was issued on 25 December 2001 establishing a standing committee of the relevant government agencies to consider requests made to the Kingdom by States and other entities in connection with action to counter the financing of terrorism under the relevant Security Council resolutions.

Paragraph 2 (b)

The Kingdom has explicit rules and regulations in place that govern the admission of non-Saudis to the country and their presence in its territory. The regulations establish the statutory requirements that must be met, among the most important of which is that an alien must be in the country for a specific legitimate assignment. The law gives the authorities concerned the right to deport or deny entry to anyone who contravenes the regulations.

The Border Security Statute and its implementing regulation empower the Frontier Force to monitor all persons in the areas that have land or maritime boundaries with other countries and to ascertain the legality of their presence and of their intentions.

Paragraph 2 (c)

The Kingdom's Arms and Ammunition Statute imposes tight restrictions on the manufacture, importation, sale, possession, circulation and acquisition of weapons and ammunition and related equipment and spare parts. It provides for deterrent penalties — of up to three years' imprisonment — for those who smuggle military weapons or personal arms and related spare parts and ammunition into the country for the purpose of breaching internal security or for criminal activities. Article 4 of the Border Security Statute gives the Frontier Force the authority to search persons and means of surface or maritime transportation that are present in a boundary zone in order to check for contraband, including weapons, and to arrest smugglers and seize their vehicles or craft before referring the case to the relevant security authorities. In practice, these procedures and restrictions are stepped up in the border areas most susceptible to increased smuggling activity in the circumstances at the times that this is required.